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## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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## CAPTAIN WILKEY'S NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

### EXTRACTS.

#### Customs of the Feejee Group—1840.

Before proceeding to the narration of the operations of the squadron in the Feejee Group, it would appear expedient to give some account of the people who inhabit the islands of which it is composed. A reader, unacquainted with their manners and customs, can hardly appreciate the difficulties which the performance of our duties was attended, or the obstacles which impeded our progress. Our information, in relation to the almost unknown race which occupies the Feejee Group, was obtained from personal observation, from the statements of the natives themselves, and from white residents. It also derived much information from the missionaries, who, influenced by motives of religion, have undertaken the arduous, and as yet unprofitable task of introducing the light of civilization and the illumination of the gospel into this benighted region.

Although, as we shall see, the natives of Feejee have made considerable progress in several of the useful arts, they are, in many respects, the most barbarous and savage race now existing upon the globe.

The intercourse they have had with white men has produced some effect on their political condition, but does not appear to have had the least influence in mitigating the barbarous ferocity of their character. If this group, therefore, may be seen the savage in his state of nature, and a comparison of his character with that of the natives of the groups in which the gospel has been plentifully preached, will enable our readers to form a better estimate of the value of missionary labors, than can well be acquired in any other manner.

The Feejeans are generally above the middle height, and exhibit a great variety of figure. Among them the chiefs are tall, well-made, and muscular; while the lower orders manifest the meagreness arising from laborious service and scanty nourishment. Their complexion lies, in general, between that of the black and copper-colored races, although instances of both extremes are to be met with, thus indicating a descent from two different stocks. One of these, the copper-colored, is no doubt the same as that whence the Tongans are derived.

None of them equal the natives of Tonga in beauty of person. The faces of the great number are long, with a large mouth, good and well-set teeth, and a well formed nose. Instances, however, are by no means rare, of narrow and high forehead, flat noses, and thick lips, with a broad short chin; still, they have nothing about them of the negro type. Even the frizzled appearance of the hair, which is almost universal, and which at first sight seems a distinct natural characteristic, I was, after a long acquaintance, with their habits, inclined to ascribe to artificial causes. Besides the long bushy beards and mustaches, which are always worn by the chiefs, they have a great quantity of hair on their bodies. This, with the peculiar proportion between their thighs and the calves of their legs, brings them nearer to the whites than any of the Polynesian races visited by us.

The eyes of the Feejeans are usually fine, being black and penetrating. Some, however, have them red and bloodshot, which may probably be ascribed to ardent drinking.

The expression of their countenances is usually restless and watchful; they are observing and quick in their movements.

The hair of the boys is cropped close, while that of the young girls is allowed to grow. In the latter it is to be seen naturally arranged in tight cork-screw locks, many inches in length, which fall in all directions from the crown of the head. The natural color of the hair of the girls can hardly be ascertained, for they are in the habit of acting upon it by lime and pigments, which make it white, red, brown, or black, according to the taste of the individual. Mr. Drayton procured a very correct camera lucida drawing of a girl about sixteen years of age, which will give the reader a better idea of the females of that age than any description.

When the boys grow up, their hair is no longer cropped, and great pains are taken to spread it out into a moplike form. The chiefs, in particular, pay great attention

to the dressing of their heads, and for this purpose all of them have barbers, whose sole occupation is the care of their master's heads. The duty of these functionaries is held to be so sacred a nature, that their hands are imbued from all other employment, and they are not even permitted to feed themselves. To dress the head of a chief occupies several hours, and the hair is made to spread out from the head, on every side, to a distance that is often eight inches. The hair, which is also carefully nursed, often reaches the breast, and when a Feejean has these important parts of his person well dressed, he exhibits a degree of conceit that is not a little amusing.

In the process of dressing the hair, it is well anointed with oil, mixed with a carbonaceous black, until it is completely saturated. The barber then takes the hair, which is a long and slender rod, made of tortoise-shell or bone, and proceeds to twirl almost every separate hair. This causes it to frizzle and stand erect. The bush of hair is then trimmed smooth, by singeing it until it has the appearance of an immense wig. When this has been finished, a piece of tapa, so fine as to resemble tissue-paper, is wound in tight folds around it, to protect the hair from dew or dust. This covering, which has the look of a turban, is called sala, and none but chiefs are allowed to wear it; any attempt to assume this head-dress by a ka-si, or common person, would be immediately punished with death. The sala, when taken care of, will last three weeks or a month, and the hair is not dressed except when it is removed; but the high chiefs and dandies seldom allow a day to pass without changing the sala, and having their hair put in order.

The Feejeans are extremely changeable in their disposition. They are fond of joking, indulge in laughter, and will at one moment appear to give themselves up to merriment, from which they are in an instant pass to demon-like anger, which they keevine by looks which cannot be understood by those who are the subjects of it, and particularly if in the power of the enraged native. Their anger seldom finds vent in words, but has the character of sullenness. A chief, when offended, seldom speaks a word, but puts sticks in the ground, to keep the cause of his anger constantly in his recollection. The objects of it now understand that it is time to appease him by propitiatory offerings, if they would avoid the bad consequences. When these have been tendered to the satisfaction of the offended deity, he pulls up the sticks as a signal that he is pacified.

According to Whippy, who had an excellent opportunity of judging, the Feejeans are addicted to stealing, are treacherous in the extreme, and, with all their ferocity, cowards. The most universal trait of their character, is their inclination to lying. They tell a falsehood in preference, when the truth would better answer their purpose; and, in conversing with them, the truth can be only obtained, by cautioning them not to talk like a Feejee man or, in other words; not to tell any lies.

Adroit lying is regarded as an accomplishment, and one who is expert at it is sure of a comfortable subsistence and a friendly reception wherever he goes. Their own weakness in this respect does not render them suspicious; and nothing but what is greatly exaggerated is likely to be believed. In illustration of the latter trait, I was told by Paddy Connel, that he never told them the truth when he wished to be believed, for if it were always inculcated, he maintained that it was absolutely necessary to tell them lies in order to receive credence.

The religion of the Feejeans, and the practices which are founded upon it, differ materially from those of the lighter-colored Polynesian people.

The tradition given by the natives of the origin of the various races is singular, and not very flattering to themselves. All are said to have been born of one pair of first parents. The Feejee was first born but acted wickedly and was black; he therefore received but little clothing. Tonga was next born; he acted less wickedly, and had more clothes given him. White men, or Palapangis, come last, they acted well, were white, and had plenty of clothes.

They have a tradition of a great flood or deluge, which they call Waluvu-levu. Their account of it is as follows: after the islands had been peopled by the first man and woman, a great rain took place, by which they were finally submerged; but, before the highest places were covered by the waters, two large double canoes made their appearance; in one of these was Rukora, the God of carpenters, in the other Rukola, his hand workman, who picked up some of the people, and kept them on board until the waters had subsided, after which they were again landed on the island. It is reported that in former times canoes were always kept in readiness against another inundation.

The persons thus saved, eight in number, were landed at Mbanga, where the highest of their gods is said to have made his first appearance. By virtue of this

tradition, the chiefs of Mbanga take rank before all others, and have always acted a conspicuous part among the Feejees. They style themselves Ngali-dava-kilangi (subject to heaven alone).

The Pantheon of the Feejee Group contains many deities. The first of these in rank is Ndengeli. He is worshipped in the form of a large serpent, alleged to dwell in a district under the authority of Ambau, which is called Nakauvandra, and is situated near the western end of Villivuvu. To this deity they define that the spirit goes immediately after death for purification or to receive sentence. From his tribunal the spirit is supposed to return and remain about the number or temple of its former abode.

All spirits, however, are not believed to be permitted to reach the judgement seat of Ndengeli; for, upon the road it is supposed that an enormous giant, armed with a large axe, stands constantly on the watch. With this weapon he endeavors to wound all who attempt to pass him. Those who are wounded dare not present themselves to Ndengeli, and are obliged to wander about in the mountains. Whether the spirit be wounded or not, depends not upon the conduct in life, but they ascribe an escape from the blow wholly to good luck.

Stories are prevalent of persons who have succeeded in passing the monster without injury. One of these, which was told me by a white pilot, will suffice to show the character of this superstition.

A powerful chief, who had died, and been interred with all due ceremony, finding that he had to pass this giant, who, in the legend, is stationed in the Moturiki channel, loaded his gun, which had been buried with him, and prepared for the encounter. The giant seeing the danger that threatened him, was on the look out to dodge the ball, which he did when the piece was discharged. Of this the chief took advantage to rush by him before he could recover himself, reached the judgement seat of Ndengeli, and now enjoys celestial happiness.

Besides the entire form of a serpent, Ndengeli is sometimes represented as having only the head and half the body of the figure of that reptile, while the remaining portion of his form is a stone, a significant of eternal duration.

No one pretends to know the origin of Ndengeli but many assert that he has been seen by mortals. Thus, he is reported to have appeared under the form of a man, dressed in mai (white tapa), after the fashion of the natives, on the beach, near Ragiragi. Thence he proceeded to Mbanga, where, although it did not please him, on account of its rocky shores, he made himself manifest, and thence went to Kautavu. Not liking the latter place, he went to Rewa, where he took up his abode. Here he was joined by another powerful god, called Warua to whom, after a time, he consented to resign this locality, on condition of receiving the choicest parts of all kinds of food, as the heads of the turtle and pig, which are still held sacred. Under this agreement, he determined to proceed to Verata, where he has resided ever since, and by him Verata is believed to have been rendered impregnable.

Next in rank, in their mythology, stand two sons of Ndengeli, Tokairambu and Tui Lakemba. These act as mediators between their father and inferior spirits. They are said to be stationed, in the form of men, at the door of their father's cabin, where they receive and transmit to him the prayers and supplications of departed souls.

The grandchildren of Ndengeli are third in rank. They are innumerable, and each has a peculiar duty to perform, of which the most usual is that of presiding over islands and districts.

A fourth class is supposed to be made up of more distant relatives of Ndengeli. These preside over separate tribes, by whose priests they are consulted. They have no jurisdiction beyond their own tribe, and possess no power but what is deputed to them by superior deities.

In addition to these benignant beings, they believe in malicious and mischievous gods. These reside in their Hades, which they call Mbulu (underneath the world). There reigns a cruel tyrant, with grim aspect, whom they name Lathia. Samuiala (destroyer of souls) is his colleague, and sits on the brink of a huge fiery cavern, into which he precipitates departed spirits.

These notions, although the most prevalent, are not universal. Thus, the god of Muthuata is called Radindina. He is considered as the son of Ndengeli. Here also Rukora, the god of carpenters, is held in honor; and they worship also Rukavona, the god of fishermen.

The people of Lakemba believe that departed souls proceed to Namukawu, a place in the vicinity of the sea. Here they for a time exercise the same employment as when in this life, after which they die again, and go to Mbulu, where they are met by Samuiala. This deity is empowered to hurl into the fiery gulf all those whom he dislikes. On Kautavu, they admit of no good appointment to receive departed souls, but suppose that

these go down into the sea, where they are examined by the great spirit, who retains those he likes, and sends back the others to their native island, to dwell among their friends. Another belief is, that the departed spirit goes before the god Tarata, who, as it approaches, darts a spear at it. If the spirit exhibits any signs of fear, it incurs the displeasure of the god, but if it advances with courage, it is received with favor.

On Vanua-levu it is believed that the souls of their deceased friends go to Dinva-dimba, a point of land which forms Ambau Bay. Here they are supposed to pass down into the sea, where they are taken into two canoes by Rukavona and Rukora, and ferried across into the dominions of Ndengeli. When it blows hard, and there are storms of thunder lightning and rain, the natives say that the canoes are going ready.

Some few of the natives worship an evil spirit, whom they call Ruku-latin-dua (the one toothed Lord). He is represented under the form of a man, having wings instead of arms, and as provided with claws to seize his victims. His tooth is described as being large enough to reach above the top of his head; it is alleged he flies through the air emitting sparks of fire. He is said to roast in fire all the wicked who appertain to him. Those who do not worship him call him Kaloukaka, or Kalou-du.

At Rewa, it is believed that the spirits first repair to the residence of Ndengeli, who allows some of them to the devil for food, and sends the rest away to Mukulou, a small island off Rewa, where they remain until an appointed day, after which they are all doomed to annihilation. The judgements thus passed by Ndengeli, seem to be ascribed rather to his caprice than to any desert of the departed soul.

This idea of a second death is illustrated by the following anecdote, related by Mr. Yanderford. This officer resided for several months after his shipwreck, with Tanos, King of Ambau. During this time there was a great feast, at which many chiefs were present, who remained to sleep. Before the close of the evening amusements, one of them had recounted the circumstances of his killing a neighboring chief. During the night he had occasion to leave the house, and his superstition led him to believe that he saw the ghost of his victim, at which he threw his club, and as he asserted, killed it. Returning to the house, he aroused the king and all the other inmates, to whom he related what he had done. The occurrence was considered by all as highly important and formed the subject of due deliberation. In the morning the club was found, when it was taken, with great pomp and parade to the mbure, where it was deposited as a memorial. All seemed to consider the killing of the spirit as a total annihilation of the person.

Among other forms of this superstition regarding spirits, is that of transmigration. Those who hold it think that spirits wander about the villages in various shapes, and can make themselves visible or invisible at pleasure; that there are particular places to which they resort, and in passing these they are accustomed to make a propitiatory offering of food or cloth. This form of superstition is the cause of an aversion to go abroad at night, and particularly when it is dark.

It is also a general belief, that the spirit of a celebrated chief may, after death, enter into some young man of the tribe, and animate him to deeds of valor. Persons thus distinguished are pointed out as highly favored; in consequence, they receive great respect, and their opinions are treated with much consideration, besides which, they have many personal privileges.

In general, the passage from life to death is considered as one from pain to happiness, and I was informed that nine out of ten look forward to it with anxiety, in order to escape from the infirmities of old age, or the sufferings of disease.

The deities whom we have named are served by priests, called ambali, who are worshipped in buildings denominated impure, or spirit houses. Of such buildings each town has at least one, and often several, which serve also for entertaining strangers, as well as for holding councils and other public meetings. In these mburus, images are found; but these, although much esteemed as ornaments, and held sacred, are not worshipped as idols. They are only produced on great occasions, such as festivals, &c.

## THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Letters from Monterey to the Washington Union furnish the following information respecting the Revolution in California: About eight years ago Don Juan J. Alvarado, Don Jose Castro, and others, Californians by birth, aided by several foreigners, took possession of Monterey, the archives and Government property, chartered an English vessel, and sent the Mexican General, his officers and their families, to Lower California, and left them there, to find their way to Mexico as they could. The Californians

then proceeded to take possession of every part of California, with the different missions, and the many cattle belonging to the missions, and the different offices of honor and profit within this department. The Mexicans remaining in the country made an effort to put them down, but failed.

President Bustamante, the second year after this revolution, confirmed the Californians in their different employments. During the time they held command, they ordered almost every Englishman and American to be arrested. Over one hundred were imprisoned in Monterey at one time—over fifty of these in a low, damp room, less than 20 feet square, without floor or windows. In May, the same year, many of the men were chained, six and eight to a bar, put into the hold of a vessel, and sent to San Blas. Fifteen months afterward the Government of Mexico sent part of them back to Monterey, several dying from fatigue and privations.

In the year 1843, General Manuel Michelorena arrived in California with some three or four hundred officers and soldiers, and by orders of President Santa Ana took command—putting out of office some of the Californians. Last November, Senors Castro, Alvarado and many of their countrymen, again arose with the determination of sending out of their country the Mexican troops. The two parties met and made a treaty. Within a month they each denied the treaty and again took up arms.

The Californians, to the number of one hundred and fifty, went to the town of Angels, one hundred miles north of Monterey, and stormed it in the night, with the loss of about two men. They were soon joined by the Californians at that place. On the 10th or 12th of January, Gov. General Michelorena left Monterey with his officers, one hundred and fifty Mexican soldiers, some citizens of old Mexico, sixty or eighty wild Indians, trained to arms by Captain Sutter, (a Swiss settler on the river Sacramento,) and one hundred foreigners; a part of whom are settled on the same river.

On the 20th of February, the two parties (consisting of about six hundred men altogether, Mexicans, Californians, foreigners, and Indians,) got into action. Castro commenced the fight with cannon, firing large shot; and the Governor General, on his side, returning his fire with grape. Both parties remained so apart all that day as not to lose a man. On the next day, (the 21st,) the battle again commenced, and was continued in a warm and desperate contest. The Governor General, however, soon surrendered;—for forty or fifty foreigners having left him some time before, the remainder refused to fight against their countrymen in the insurgent ranks. After the battle, a treaty was made, by which was agreed that every person on either side might go where he wished—the soldiers to go to San Blas or remain citizens of California.

California, from Bodoga to San Diego, is now once more under its own command—the Russians having left Bodoga, which now belongs to Capt. S. Smith of Baltimore, (United States of America,) who is a naturalized citizen of California. Whether the natives of this country will keep among themselves, or be again conquered for a year or two by Mexico, remains to be seen. If allowed to govern themselves, they acknowledge the Mexican flag, and their laws, when they please them. Don Pico has become Governor, as he is leading member of the House of Deputies or State Legislature; and Don Jose Castro, has become Comandante General of California, at the town of Angels, near San Pedro. They received this command by treaty with General M. Michelorena, and they have chartered the American bark Don Quixote to bring the General and forces to Monterey.

The General and his officers are allowed six days to arrange their business and take on board their families; they then proceed to San Blas, thence to the city of Mexico. Captain Sutter and all the foreigners who joined the Government forces have returned to their farms on the head waters of the San Francisco, as they found many of their countrymen with the insurgents. Both parties withdrew from the field of battle. Although the Mexican troops and Californians were firing several cannon with grape and ball at each other a part of two days, it is ascertained that not one man is even wounded—their respective situations being too secure, and the distance very great.

Affairs are now apparently quiet in the department of Upper California. The natives now hold the reins of government under the expectation that the supreme government of Mexico will confirm their different acts and appointments. At the same time many have their fears that some Commander, more severe than the former one, will arrive to punish them during the next year.

A Secret.—How do you do, Mrs. Tom? Have you heard that story about

Mrs. Ludy? 'Why, no, really, Mrs. Gad; what is it? do tell!' 'O, I promised not to tell it for all the world I live, must never tell out, I'm afraid it will get out.' 'Why, I'll never tell out as long as I live, just as true as the world is, what is it? come, tell.' 'Now you won't say anything about, will you?' 'No, I'll never open my mouth about it—never—hope to die this minute.' Well, if you'll believe me, Mrs. Funday told me, last night, that Mrs. Trot told her that her sister's husband was told by a person who dreamed it, that Mrs. Trouble's oldest daughter told Mrs. Nichols that her grandmother heard by a letter which she got from her third sister's second husband's oldest brother's step-daughter, that it was reported by the captain of a clamb-boat just arrived from the Feejee Islands, that the mermaids about that section wore sharkskin bustles stuffed with pickled eels' toes!

Capt. Coffin, late of the whale ship 'Thule,' of Nantucket, arrived at New Bedford on the 28th, relates the following particulars of the loss of his ship.

The Thule had been 27 months out and obtained 1000 blis. oil, when, at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th September, she struck on a shoal not laid down on the chart, 30 miles W. N. W. from the Booby Shoals. The officers and crew immediately took to the boats for safety, lay off until daylight, and at 7 boarded the ship through the breakers with much difficulty, and got a small quantity of bread.

The provisions were equally distributed among the boat's crews, affording about 20 ounces of bread and 10 gals of water to each man—24 in all. At 9 A. M. the boats put away from the reef, steering W. S. W. in lat. 20 52 S. long. 153 30 W. The mate's boat had previously during the night been kept in tow by the captain's boat, in order that mutual assistance might be rendered in case of accident, but on the night of the 14th, owing to the strong wind, it was found impossible, after repeated attempts, to keep her in tow, and Capt. Coffin therefore arranged with the mate to set a light buoy.

This plan was successful, and was answered by the mate's boat until 12 o'clock, when the other boat under the command of the 2d mate got into the breakers on Cato's bank; and from the direction of the mate's boat when last seen, it is supposed that it ran into the breakers, and nothing has since been seen or heard of those on board. The 2d mate's boat subsequently arrived at Brisbane river, New South Wales, and afterwards at Sydney, whence her crew disembarked in various ways, and some of them have returned home. The captain's boat arrived at Brisbane on the 20th. The persons in the mate's boat were:—Edward B. Nicholson, of Nantucket, 1st officer; John Seabury, colored, of Nantucket, boat steerer; John Little, colored, of New York; Alonso O. Hatch, of Kennebec; John Huntley of Maine; Wm. Shaw, England; and two natives of King's Mills Island; all of whom have probably perished.

Remember it.—Ardent Spirits is not a source of Strength, but of Weakness.—The celebrated English physician, Dr. Hunter, took an admirable method of enforcing this important truth. A strong, ruddy-faced farmer, had a disease, which induced the Doctor to enjoin total abstinence from fermented liquors. 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'I assure you, I am a very temperate man; I scarcely ever exceed three pints of ale in the day, and I never touch spirits.' 'But,' said the Doctor, 'you must now drink nothing but water.' 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'that is impossible, for I cannot relinquish my employment; and you know, Sir, it is impossible to work without some support.' Dr. Hunter perceiving that his patient was not likely to be readily convinced, inquired how many acres of land he cultivated, and what number of them were arable? He then asked how many oxen were employed upon the farm? And then boldly asserted they were too few in number for the quantity of land. The farmer maintained they were sufficient; but was, at last, brought to confess they were worked rather hard. 'Alleged then,' said the Doctor, 'to ask what it is you give them to drink?'

Contest with an Eagle.—The Nantucket Telegraph says that a few days ago, a fourteen years old John Bartley, son of Robert Bartley, Esq. of Windham, killed a white-headed Eagle which measured 2 1/2 feet from tip to tip of his wings. The eagle had pounced upon a rabbit, in a swamp, and owing to the brush of some thing else, he was unable to rise. The boy was after him and soon had him by the neck, when a severe contest ensued, the Eagle struggling with his might, and tearing the boy pretty badly with his claws, but he held on, till he finally succeeded in getting his knife into the eagle's pocket, and cutting the throat of his antagonist.



## THE CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH.

The Great Western brought the painful intelligence that the wire bridge at Yarmouth had given way, under the pressure of a large number of persons collected to see Cook's equestrian company perform some foetry on the river at that place. The subjoined particulars of his said accident we copy from the London Watchman. The Spectator says that seventy-five bodies had been identified, and the number lost is estimated at one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and forty.

The bridge was observed to give way; it lowered on one side; the chains snapped asunder, one after another, in momentary succession; and, almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, it was riveted to the half-sunken bridge—suspended on one side by its unbroken chains—cleared of all its occupants—every one of whom was plunged into the stream, and over them the waters were flowing. Those who witnessed the fearful tragedy, assert that not a scream was heard, nor a sound emitted, from the unfortunate victims. A fearful splash and a few gurgling struggles only indicated the spot which had swallowed such a mass of human life. Some few men hanging by the broken chains were earnestly entreated to maintain their hold, but it was soon observed that in consequence of the obstruction of the stream by the fallen bridge, and the human bodies below, the advancing tide would soon bury even them from sight.

Every boat was immediately in requisition, and as many as twenty-five were soon on the spot, and rendered active and gallant service. The scene at this moment beggars description—husbands and wives, parents and children, were excited with the deepest anxiety. The efforts to save the victims were noble and praiseworthy. One man who was precipitated from the bridge caught a hold and maintained it—a female made a desperate clutch at his ankles, and succeeded in reaching them. The brave fellow looked down, and though in fearful peril himself, encouraged her to hold tight, and she was rescued. The man refused to get into the boat, telling the occupants to pick up those who were floating about the river—subsequently, however, he was obliged to release his hold, and he fell into the stream. We are happy to say that a rope was thrown to him immediately, and he was brought safely ashore.

The bodies were picked up in quick succession, most of them dead. Among the number was a woman—doubtless a mother—who had in her arms an infant, and in one hand a little girl, three or four years old; she had firmly grasped both, and her firm hold had not been broken by the struggle of death, for it was with difficulty they were separated. The various incidents of the tragic scene are some of them very touching. The children were many of them found with their hands fast in the railing, (which on the bursting of the chains lapped over into the water,) doubtless fixed in that position in their anxiety to feast their eyes on the expectant sight. Many were restored by active means. Barrels of hot water were sent from the brew office of Messrs. Lacey to Mr. Laws, of the Norwich Arms Inn, where the scene was most dreadful. The kitchen, the tap room, and other rooms, with the stables, were filled with victims.

As many as ten or a dozen were ultimately recovered, but no less than fifty-three corpses were brought into that house, which defied all the means of restoration; others were taken to other public houses in the neighborhood, but not in very considerable numbers. The great majority of the sufferers are women and children.

Workmen were employed on Saturday with heavy cranes in raising the bridge, but had not succeeded when the accounts left. It is thought that a number of bodies are still under the bridge, fastened by the rails being crushed together. One hundred and thirteen bodies have been taken out, and more, it is said, are still in the water.

## THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

A communication to the Navy Department, from Captain Porcival, of the U. S. frigate Constitution, under date of Singapore, February 7, 1845, in which he states that a short time previous he had visited the Island of Sumatra. In an interview with the rajah and head men of the island, held on board the Constitution, he informed them that he "was directed by the President of the United States to assure them, that if they let the quiet traders alone without robbing or murdering them, there never would be a shot fired at them in hostility from under the American flag. But he assured them that if another American or a man belonging to an American ship, should be killed or maltreated, or a ship be cut off and plundered, a small vessel would be sent to cruise around the Island of Sumatra, with general orders to burn their towns, destroy their forts, and wage an exterminating warfare." To this they replied, "that peace was their object, and the commerce of the United States of America." There are annually employed in the commerce on the coast of Sumatra, from the United States, about 5,000 tons of shipping, the value of which, at a moderate calculation, would be \$225,000.

## HE IS ONLY A MECHANIC.

How frequently is this remark made by aristocratic upstarts, who have no thing to recommend them save their money and impudence, when the name of

an honest and intelligent mechanic happens to be mentioned in their presence. They consider it degrading to associate with those who do not, like themselves, possess wealth, even though that wealth was obtained by the most rascally means. Nothing is so disgusting to well-bred, well-informed people, as to hear an ignorant, conceited, puffed-up, long-haired, brainless, impudent dandy, talk about mechanics, as if they were no better than brutes.

No true lady or gentleman would be guilty of such littleness. It is only the ignorant spoiled beauty; the worthless, contemptible soap-lock who would do so. Show us the man or woman who would consider [it a disgrace to associate with honest, well-informed mechanics, and we will show you a poor, worthless, ignorant, conceited creature, useless to himself and the world, and a disgrace and encumbrance to his friends.—West. Let. Mes.

**Meteor Shower.**—The last number of Silliman's Journal contains a paper by E. C. Herrick, Esq., of New Haven, from which it appears that the August exhibition of meteors, as seen in that city, was last year fully equal to that of any former year since 1837. In three hours, on the night of the 8th—10th, 307 meteors were seen, and on the night of the 10th—11th, in six hours, 622 meteors.

**MINISTERS DEAD.**—The Black Tongue.—The Rev. B. Westlake, of Peru district, and Rev. Mr. Buckingham of Longport district, Indiana, died a few days since of erysipelas or black tongue. It is also said that Rev. R. Hargrave died recently in a fit. During a few months past the deaths of the following ministers have been recorded in Indiana, to wit: Clippenger, Patrick, Cuthrie, Elder, Crouch, Games, Ballingall, Westlake, Buckingham, and Hargrave, all belonging to the Methodist Church.

**Money answers all things.**—"The young man who was seduced by a gay married lady of Troy, N. Y. eloped with her, has been arrested at New Orleans, and compromised with the injured husband by paying \$5000—about one half the patrimony of which he had just come into the possession."

**Butchery.**—News from Central America gives an account of the siege of the Capital of Nicaragua by Gen. Malespin, who, it is said, burnt about a thousand of the aged women, children and friends of Leon. The people of Salvador, of whom Malespin is Governor, rebelled against him during his absence. Malespin, at the last dates, was marching against the rebels.

**Revenge is the order of the day.**

"Doctor," said an old gentleman, who was an inveterate snuff-taker, to a physician, "is it true that snuff destroys the olfactory nerves, clogs, and otherwise injures the brain?" "It cannot be true," was the caustic reply, "since those who have any brains never take snuff at all."—Punch.

**TOO MANY LAWYERS.**—It appears by an article in a Madrid journal that there are nearly 800 lawyers and advocates in Madrid, and that in all the other towns in Spain they are quite as numerous in proportion to the population. If one fourth of these persons get their bread by their profession, the Spanish people must be the most litigious in the universe.

**GUN AT SUNDOWN.**—It is well known to our readers, says a paper in the vicinity of West Point, that it is the practice to give a morning and an evening gun at this military station, the reports of which are plainly heard.—A few days since, a gentleman on the Point took into his service a verdant son of the Emerald Isle. On the first day of his service he was startled by the report of the evening gun, as it reverberated through the highlands, awakening the mountain's slumbering echoes, and anxiously enquired of his employer the cause of this explosion, and was told that it was the "sundown gun."—"Och, bless me, and does the sun make a divil of a big thunder as that on going down in America—I never heard the like of it in the old country."

**IN CHARACTER.**—Within three minutes' time after the terrible crash of the stand building on the Camden race course, on Wednesday last, and long before it was ascertained whether there were not scores of mangled human beings buried beneath the ruins, the gamblers who had escaped with their "sweat cloths" and roulette tables, which had been located underneath and in the immediate vicinity of the building, and the rear, having placed their tables and apparatus, were busily at work again at their vocation, throwing the dice and slipping the ball.

**THE FORCE OF TRUTH** was remarkably exemplified recently in Kentucky, on the occasion of a funeral.—The bereaved wife and a few neighbors, sat waiting the arrival of the people, all solemnly idle. The widow, becoming very uneasy, after sitting idle a few minutes, cried out, "Betty! bring my knitting. I may as well take a few stitches while the crowd is gathering."

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1845.

**Be one, mechanics!**—A communication from the shoe makers association, has been sent to us for publication, but upon mature reflections, we shall not publish it now.

The objects of associations among the various mechanics of Nauvoo, are, in the first place, to afford each individual a channel of support; in the second, to employ men and women, who are idle; and thirdly to build up the city from its own resources. In order to effect these laudable objects, we need a unity of effort, and an obedience to the common rules by which all trades, and cities, and even associations, are governed.

In order, then, to attract the attention of buyers, and compete with foreign manufactured articles, it is necessary to sell the same commodities as cheap as your neighbors. There is, then, no excuse, if a person brings foreign goods, or wares, (when the same can be afforded as good and as cheap) and disposes of them in Nauvoo, the vender and buyer are both to blame; and if connected with the church, must be set down, as weak in the faith, transgressing counsel.

The unanimous resolution of the last April conference was, to go work and maintain ourselves both agriculturally and mechanically, like other cities;—and so far, that resolution has been sustained manfully. Now what shall we say? If men go to St. Louis or other places to buy, when they could do as well here, public spirit and perfect union, will rebuke such a course, and leave them to speculate upon bad policy, like many others who have tried the same game with the Mormons before.

Merchants, mechanics, doctors and lawyers, who come into Nauvoo to reside with the saints, must be governed by the same rules and circumstances as other cities;—the majority governs, and the saints will not break the law of the land, by withholding support from everything that would disgrace the city.

Foreign goods when we have as good, are not needed. Law-suits, drunkenness, and debauchery, will miserably bring on such awful scenes as we have passed through in Missouri, or witnessed at Carthage. By wisdom we stand, by folly we fall.

It is an old saying that "goodness will be rewarded," and, seemingly, every effort by the industrious citizens of Nauvoo, has been crowned with complete success. The apostates in their wickedness, fled to Pittsburg &c. The honest in their sincerity went to work, and the temple and the smiling fields and gardens, give the surrounding world a most charming specimen of the promise, blessed is he that trusteth in God, for he shall be rewarded.

Were we to say any thing on the subject, it would be:—Patronize your friends; go for the interests of Nauvoo, and carry out the great plans of the martyred prophet, Joseph Smith. Treat strangers civilly and entertain them according to scripture. Beware of law-suits; beware of strong drink, and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees.

**Robbery.**—An attempt was made on Thursday night last, to break into the house of Rufus Beach in the east part of this city, for the purpose as is supposed, of robbing it of a few thousand dollars. The thief was discovered, the "caps" burst at him, alarmed him, and he escaped with the loss of a shoe. Citizens ought be ready to give such "visitors" a hancap corpus.

## SHOCKING MURDER.

On Monday evening last, at about half past 10 o'clock Irvine Hodges of Mechanicsville in this county was inhumanly murdered, in this city, about 35 rods west of this office. He had been to Burlington Iowa, to witness the trial of his two brothers who were tried for the late murder in that Territory, and returning stopped at Nauvoo for the night. Although the blows and shrieks were heard at a little distance, yet no trace of the assassin or assassins have been found. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$200, for the apprehension of the murderers.

An inquest was held immediately over

the body and a verdict found as follows to wit:

"That the deceased came to his death by violence, but by some person unknown to the Jury, and the said body has upon it the following marks and wounds inflicted by some person unknown to the Jury, and which this Jury find to have been the cause of his death, to wit: with two or three cuts and bruises on the head supposed to have been inflicted by a club, also four cuts on his left side measuring from one inch to one inch and a quarter, supposed to have been inflicted by a bowie knife."

**Concussion.**—We are informed by persons who have returned from Burlington, that the two young Hodges were convicted of the crime of murder, and will be executed in July, if not reprieved.

## AND-SO-FORTHIANA.

Notwithstanding it is summer, still the fire at various places makes fearful havoc of property; and what is most singular in the most alarming cases, is, that the fire catches accidentally. Joseph Smith once said, in great earnest, that if this nation refused to restore the church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints to their rights and property, "God would send his hot wrath through the nation like a whirlwind,"—and who can doubt the commencement? Many people have ridiculed the Mormons for believing that judgments and calamities were about to vex the nations of the earth, but now they come and who is prepared to enter his closet till the indignation is passed?

**Fire in Birmingham.**—An extensive Rolling Mill Burnt.—An extra of the Pittsburgh Gazette, of Saturday, 7th inst., has the following:

About half past three o'clock on Saturday morning, June 7th, a fire broke out in the iron works of Woods, Edwards, and McKnight, which was totally consumed. The firemen of the borough with almost superhuman efforts, confined the flames to the rolling mill. Through their exertions, aided by the citizens and hands, the mill factory, which is a large brick building attached to the mill, was saved though somewhat damaged. The warehouse, containing a large stock, and separated from the mill by only a narrow passage, was also saved, though frequently on fire, and by many, frequently given up as lost. The Eagle engine and hose was the only Pittsburg company on the ground, and the mill burned down before they arrived.

More than 100 hands, by this fire, are thrown out of employment, and will feel the loss of the mill more severely than the owners, who are insured.

**Fire at Ann Arbor.** June 5.—The Depot at this place took fire yesterday, between four and five o'clock, and was entirely consumed, together with the large warehouse belonging to Mrs R. C. Fuller, and the yellow storehouse belonging to V. H. Powell, Esq., and a house belonging to Messrs Page and Ormsby, which was occupied as a dwelling by V. H. Powell, whose furniture was mostly destroyed. The loss is nearly as follows:

Loss to the state, from \$7,000 to \$8,000; Mrs Fuller \$3,000; V. H. Powell, Esq., from \$1,200 to \$1,500; Messrs Page and Ormsby about \$400. N. Bennett, damage to house and furniture; \$100 to \$150.—Detroit Free Press.

**Large Fire at Cambridge.**—The Athenaeum building with Alston's panorama of Athens on which that great artist was engaged for sixteen years, and which has been valued at \$10,000, three carpenters' shops, and several other buildings destroyed. The whole damage cannot be much less than \$40,000. Cinders from the fire flew in large quantities as far as Cambridgeport.

**Steamer Burned.**—The steamer Importer, (says the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 12th inst.) lying a little below the mouth of Deer creek, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Before the flames could be arrested she was burned to the hull. A small portion only of her furniture was saved.

"They will kill one another."—A family, in which there are two brothers, and their father reside at West Utica. On Friday week, one of the boys and the father had a fight, and the other boy, to protect the father, stabbed his fighting brother so that he died in consequence.

## FIRE—ANOTHER OUTRAGE—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Correspondence of the Tribune. Philadelphia, June 8—P. M. A fire broke out about 10 o'clock last evening in Wainwright's lamp-black manufactory, corner of Callowhill and Schuylkill Second streets, which was destroyed with its contents. During the night and this morning, the fire broke out again among the ruins several times, and the firemen were called out. The old difficulty between the Good-Will Hose and Fairmount Engine Companies was again revived, and a dreadful fight ensued.

The members of the latter company were severely beaten, their apparatus taken possession of, broken up and thrown into the Schuylkill river. During the melee, all sorts of weapons were used, and it is said one or two persons were shot, the life of one being despaired of. A tremendous excitement now prevails in the district, hundreds of people to be seen

in various parts of the turbulent neighborhood. A fearful riot is anticipated to night. A large police force is assembled to prevent the same, but I doubt its success. The remains of the Fairmount were brought to Menich and Agnew's establishment, about 2 o'clock this forenoon, when an old engine was furnished the Fairy boys by Mr. Agnew. A man named Wilbank is severely injured.

**Postscript.**—An alarm of fire has just sprung up; what its result may be, I cannot tell, but fear trouble. The house of the Good Will is threatened with demolition. There will be terrible work yet. The Good Will is composed principally of Irish; the Fairmount of Locoe-Focos.

**Fire.**—As we go to press the blaring alarm of fire which has broken out in a house, 66 Washington street, occupied by a number of Irish families. The efforts of the firemen will confine the flames to the upper story.

A little child was burnt in the confusion before assistance could reach it.—N. Y. Post.

**Earthquake.**—During the prevalence of the earthquake in Mexico, last month, one town, called Valle de Rio Blanco, in Guanajuato, was entirely swallowed up, leaving only a large cavern where it stood. Upwards of sixty persons perished in this awful gulf. In Zacatecas, the oscillation of the earth produced the explosion of a powder mill, which did considerable damage, besides loss of life. On the 10th ult., the capital was visited with two more shocks, which lasted each several seconds.

**Fire.**—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a block of frame buildings, at the corner of Court and Main streets. Mr S. Burdell's drug store, at the corner, and several adjacent buildings were more or less burned and injured by the fire, though not wholly consumed. The buildings were of little value. The owners on each side of them had taken down the old frames, and we understand it was contemplated to take down the stores which were burnt. We are not advised of the amount of personal property destroyed.—Cin. Atlas.

**Fires in May.**—The monthly report of the Civil Engineer, exhibits a total of 32 fires in the city during the last month, besides 15 distinct alarms. At five of the fires the destruction of property was large; the residue, small.—N. Y. Morning News.

**Schodack Landing.** June 6.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the numerous buildings with the dwelling house of Mr. Abraham D. Van Valkenburgh, were consumed by fire. Barn-thrashing machine and power, sled, wagon-house, corn-house, wood house, and then the dwelling-house were levelled and consumed in less than two hours; two horses were taken out of the barn and two left; two hundred bushels of corn, a number of sets of harness, wagons and sleighs, wood in the wood-house, and all that of course would be accumulated by a large farmer, was destroyed.

[Correspondence Albany Eve. Jour. A fire, on Saturday, destroyed the extensive sawmill of William Carman & Son, situated on the bank of the Delaware, between Camden and Cooper's point, N. J. Loss \$15,000. It was one of the most brilliant conflagrations ever witnessed. The city of Philadelphia, opposite Race and Arch streets, was lighted up for squares, and the effect upon the shipping and houses, it is said, was truly beautiful.

**Whaling.**—The barque Pantheon, returned to Fall River Mass., after a cruise of 2 1/2 years; with a manifest of 4,700 bbls. of oil; (a part had been sold,) the cargo is worth high to \$100,000, which is pretty strong testimony that "oil and water will mix" in making fortunes.

**Concert.**—There will be a concert given at the Music Hall, in this city, on the 4th of July next, for the benefit of the "old police." We shall expect Master Pitt. Monsieur Kay and company to give some of the fine touches and rich licks. "Music bath charms," &c.

**Strayed from the Owner.**—The captain of a "wild" boat a few days since, offered to bring a cargo of flour from Rochester to Hudson for 35 cents per bbl. On the way, however, the Captain sold 130 bbls. and decamped, leaving the boat and the balance of the cargo to find their way to tide water under other auspices.

A paddy said, the pable in New York live by cheating strangers, and when there are no strangers to cheat, they cheat one another.

A young gentleman says to a young lady he was courting for a wife, "if you should not get married, what then?" She replied, "I shall still be Missed."

**Wet Weather.**—For several days the weather has been lowering and rainy. At the same time, however, every thing grows as if nature was doing her perfect work.

**Conventions.**—America is a great place for combinations, assemblies, anniversaries, and conventions. Missionary conventions, Deist conventions, Teachers conventions, College conventions, and what not, together with the associations, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist,

Baptists, Unitarian, Quaker, Evangelical, Tract, Sunday school, &c., have agitated many of our large cities, for the past two months, almost as much as the fires. It is all well enough, but might be a little better by taking a majority of the funds, and needless expenses, and applying them to the wants of the poor in each vicinity.

"Religion" is the "ruling passion" of all these oceans of people, and the great end, and perfection of all of it can be solved, answered and made serviceable, and sanctified by James' rule as follows, to wit:

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world"—and administer to their necessities according to the requirements of the gospel. Amen.

**Sacerdotal arrears.**—One of our exchanges says, the "Rev. Mr. Tierpoint, on quitting his congregation at Boston, was paid up his arrears of \$14,000. Hurrah for that!"

Hophni and Phinehas were paid up, for putting their "flesh hooks" into pots, too.

**Hush my dear!**—The Missouriian of St. Louis, because Van Antwerp has been appointed receiver at the land office in Fairfield, Iowa, is wonderfully tickled, and makes sport of his friends and neighbors. In old times, when children "mocked the prophets," the bears killed them.

**The River.**—The water, for the past week, has risen almost to the common "high water mark." The mountain rise always does something, towards improving the "Rapids," (which our "long winded" Congress fails of performing;—(i. e. hoists the top of the river. Tru Mormonism this—perfect elevation for the good of mankind; but alas! sixteen miles below, such logic is branded as felony or treason. Well, says the pop, men differ in opinion, if congress should lower the bottom of the river it would be nigher their understanding of gravitation.

**Take care.**—An old building at the Camden race course near Phil, fell and scared and hurt a number of persons on the day of the late races.—Curiosity can frolic as well as fashion.

**Ice.**—Last week ice was formed at Utica and Albany, New York, and in the suburbs of Philadelphia.—Recette.

Reform from heaven, all in time; it will reduce the price of winter ice.—"Strange work" in the last days.

**Dog eat dog.**—In a Hungarian paper, there appears an announcement, that two hundred Bohemian families are to be sold, in parcels of not less than five families in a lot. The sale is to take place at Bucharest.

In the United States hundreds of families are sold yearly at wholesale or retail, viz:—

**FOR SALE.**—A negro girl, Zelina, aged about 17, a good cook, washer and ironer, seamstress and hair dresser.

Also, a mulatto woman, Marin, aged about 30, a first rate washer and ironer, and a good cook. Apply to

JUNIUS AMIS & Co, 19 Camp St. New Orleans's Tropic, May 14.

## NEGROES WANTED.

Any person having likely negroes, for sale, male or female, can find a purchaser by inquiring at the Register office, Roomville.

May 10.—Missouri Register.

"Huzza for the land of the free, And the home of the brave!"

**Duelling Extra.**—As it has become quite honorable for gentlemen to settle important cases with pistols, we will give a specimen that occurred in our borders.

A young sprig, (not a Mormon) was seized with the tender passion for a lady and another young man was "also," and did "likewise" pay some attention to the lady. This highly inflamed the choler of our sprig. At this juncture our "fourth Devil" tipped the wink to Sprig to challenge his "foe"—which he did. Matters were arranged and our "fourth" acted as second. The first round did not go off, but the second being perfectly arranged according to the points of honor,—"bang!" cracked Spriggy's pistol, and the "foe" fell. "The seconds shouted, 'run—run! you've killed him,'—and horrible to think! Spriggy started, first for home, then for Texas, or some where else, while his "foe" and the seconds enjoyed the sport of a blank shot, wherein a fool's bolt was shot," first rate, anticipating, that some of the neighboring prints, would charge the boys with barefaced stealing duels ready made.



**Special Court.**—A special Term of the circuit court for Hancock County, for the trial of the indictments in the murder of Hyrum Smith, commenced at Carthage yesterday. We have received nothing of what was done.

**Health.**—Great care should be taken to preserve health. It has been very wet for the past week, and the water in cellars and holes will soon stagnate. Take care of your health. The sweeper is always handy.

**Texas.**—There is much figuring in high places about the annexation of Texas, and will be more. As soon as the Congress, called by President Jones of Texas, shall have decided on the resolutions of our Congress last session, then the fun of enlarging our borders by legislation, will commence. So our readers will have to be patient yet a little season.

John Bull is very graciously mysterious; the French would play 'Bob & Joseph'; if they dare; Mexico would 'cut mahogony'; bless Santa Anna, and tickle skulls, for tribute till the sky falls, if they could call the dog back, while the Yankees will not only be taming Texas, but will be trapping Oregon, California, and Mexico, too, with artificial flies. Go it, gold hunters; guineas, guineas, and glory—are marketable commodities.

**The Old Hero.**—We correct our last week's statement, by publishing the following:

"Gen. Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage, at 6 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday, the 8th inst. He breathed his last quietly, calmly, and with entire resignation, amidst the beloved members of his family and a few intimate friends who were present. Death had no terrors for him—he met him with composure, and with a full confidence that he was prepared for a better world. Death could not have taken him by surprise at any moment for more than a year—he has been ready at all times to obey the dread summons."

It appears that Gen. Houston from Texas, was a half hour too late to see the Hero alive. He shook his hand, but it was cold in death.

**PATRIARCHAL.**  
Since the publication of the last *Times* and *Seasons*, we have frequently been interrogated about the meaning of some remarks made by E. D. Wm. Smith in an article headed 'Patriarchal', and also concerning some expressions in the editorial connected therewith; and as the nature of the office of Patriarch, does not seem to be fully understood, we thought a little explanation on this point might not be amiss.

So far as the editorial is concerned it was written rather hastily by our junior editor, W. W. Phelps, and did not come under our notice until after it was published. There are some expressions contained in it, which might have been worded better and have rendered it less subject to criticism; but he assures us that no such intention was intended to be conveyed as that which is conceived by some. And concerning Brother Wm. Smith, we are better acquainted with him, and with his views, than to believe that he intended to convey any such idea as the one which some persons would put upon, or gather from his sayings.

In regard to the office of Patriarch, William Smith has been ordained Patriarch to the church; but he is not the only Patriarch, but would act as a senior Patriarch, holding the keys of that priesthood; and his labors would be more especially connected with the church in Zion; and he would take the lead, priority, or presidency of the Patriarchal office in this place; and in this capacity if there should be a council of Patriarchs, he as a matter of course would preside by right of office.

But every legally ordained Patriarch has the same right to bless that he has, and their administrations are just as legal as his are. Every ordinance that is administered by a legal administrator, is legal. A priest has just as much right to baptize a person for the remission of sins as an elder, a high priest, or an apostle; but he cannot lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, because he does not possess the authority to do it; but an elder does, and an elder's administration would be just as legal as the administration of any of the beforementioned persons, or as that of the president of the church.

Every father, after he has received his patriarchal blessing, is a Patriarch to his own family; and has the right to confer patriarchal blessings upon his family; which blessings will be just as legal as those conferred by any Patriarch of the church; in fact it is his right; and a Patriarch in blessing his children, can only bless as his mouth-piece.

A Patriarch to the church is appointed to bless those who are orphans, or have no father in the church to bless them. Not as stated in, advertently, in the editorial above alluded to, "to bless all, and such as have not a father to do it," for this he could not do, where the church is so extensive; the burden would be too onerous; hence other Patriarchs have been ordained, both in this country, and in England, to assist the Patriarch to the church, and hence the provision made in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants: "It is the duty of the Twelve, in all large branches of the church, to ordain *angelical ministers*, (Patriarchs) as they shall be designated unto them by revelation." Page 104. And should any of those Patriarchs remove here, they have just as much right to administer in their patriarchal office under the direction of the patriarch to the church, as an elder or priest would, who should remove from one of the branches to this place, under the direction of the presidency. Brother Wm. Smith

however, "holds the keys of the patriarchal blessings upon the heads of all my people," and would of necessity have the seniority, and of course the priority and presidency; yet it would be left for those who wished to be administered to, to make their choice; just as much as it would for a candidate for baptism to choose who should administer to him.

The above is the true doctrine of the church in regard to this matter, and we speak of it for the information of the brethren at large, lest those who may have received their patriarchal blessings from other sources, or from their fathers, might be tempted to think they were of no avail, and also, to set at rest this agitated question.

We now proceed to answer some of the remarks which we have heard:

We have been asked, "Does not patriarch over the whole church?" place Brother William Smith at the head of the whole church as president?

Ans. No. Brother William is not patriarch over the whole church; but patriarch to the church, and as such he was ordained. The expression "over the whole church," is a mistake made by W. W. Phelps. He is patriarch to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Twelve are commanded to ordain *angelical ministers* in all large branches of the church abroad, and who has charge over them, the patriarch! No. Those who ordained them, and to whom is committed the power and authority to regulate all the affairs of the churches abroad. And who has the charge of the whole priesthood here? Ans. The presidency of the church; and not the patriarch.

But does not the Book of Doctrine and Covenants say:

"First, I give unto you Hyrum Smith to be a Patriarch unto you to hold the sealing blessings of my church, even the Holy Spirit of promise whereby ye are sealed up unto the day of redemption, that ye may not fall."

Yes. But that is in regard to seniority not in regard to authority in priesthood, for it immediately follows, "I give unto you my servant Joseph to be a *presiding elder* over all my church." In page 110, D. C. we read "the duty of president of the office of the high priesthood, is to preside over the whole church, and to be like unto Moses." And from this it is evident that the president of the church, not the patriarch, is appointed by God to preside.

But does not the Patriarch stand in the same relationship to the church, as Adam did to his family, and as Abraham and Jacob did to theirs? No. This is another mistake which is made by our junior, and one that may be very easily made inadvertently. Adam was the natural father of his posterity who were his family and over whom he presided as patriarch, prophet, priest, and king. Both Abraham and Jacob stood in the same relationship to their families. But not so with Father Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, or William Smith. They were not the natural fathers of the church, and could not stand in the same capacity as Adam, Abraham, or Jacob; but inasmuch as there had been none to bless for generations past, according to the ancient order, they were ordained and set apart for the purpose of conferring patriarchal blessings, to hold the keys of this priesthood, and unlock the door, that had long been closed upon the human family; that blessings might again be conferred according to the ancient order, and those who were orphans, or had no father to bless them, might receive it through a patriarch who should act as proxy for their father, and that fathers might again be enabled to act as patriarchs to their families, and bless their children. For like all other ordinances in the church, this had been neglected; and must needs be restored. But Father Joseph Smith was not president of the church, nor the president's counsel. Nor was Hyrum Smith either president or president's counsel. He was once counsel but when he was ordained patriarch he gave it up and another was ordained in his stead. (Wm. Law) and in all probability if Dr. William magnifies his calling he will not be able henceforth to attend to the duties of an apostle; but officiate in the same capacity in regard to blessing as his brother Hyrum did. Not as president of the church; but as patriarch to it.

The president of the church presides over all patriarchs, presidents, and councils of the church; and this presidency does not depend so much upon genealogy as upon calling, order, and seniority. James and Joseph were the brothers of Jesus, and John was his beloved disciple, yet Peter held the keys and presided over all the church. Br. William was in the Quorum of the Twelve yet he was not president of the Twelve during his brother's lifetime, nor since; and if being ordained a patriarch would make him president of the church, it would have made Father Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, presidents over the church instead of Joseph. Br. William understands the matter, and were it not for the folly of some men there would be no necessity for these remarks.

A Patriarch is what is termed in scripture an evangelist, and Br. William acts in that capacity, and God placed in the church "first apostles," not first evangelists, but the president stands in the same relationship to the church as Moses did to the children of Israel, according to the revelations.

Again, who ordained Father Smith to the office of patriarch? His son Joseph; and Father Smith ordained Hyrum, and the Twelve (of whom Br. William is one) ordained him—Who are appointed to ordain *angelical ministers*? (See page 104 D. C.) Can a stream rise higher than its fountain? No. Says Paul, "Verily the less is blessed of the better."

We think that every one will see that Br. William Smith's patriarchal office will not exalt him higher in regard to priesthood than he was before, as one of the Twelve; but will rather change the nature of his office.

But will it take any thing from his priesthood? It may be asked. No. You cannot take any man's priesthood away without transgression. Br. William will still retain the same power, priesthood and authority that he did before, and yet will hold in connection with that the patriarchal office and the keys of that priesthood, and as one of the Twelve must maintain his dignity as one of the presi-

dents of the church, of whom President Brigham Young is the president and head, and presides over all patriarchs, presidents and councils of the church.

## Postscript.

**Excusable homicide.**—We learn from a gentleman directly from Carthage, that on yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Sheriff Deming shot Dr. Marshall, in an affray concerning the sale of some land sold for taxes. Particulars hereafter.

\* \* Sheriff Deming has issued a proclamation, saying:

"I throw myself upon my God and country for justice; and whatever may be the result, I shall cheerfully and unresistingly submit to the verdict."

**Further Particulars.**—Mr. Hodges was asked by the bystanders, before he died, if he knew who had stabbed him.—He answered, "It was, as I supposed, my best friend." This was repeated four or five times, but he refused to give the name till he died. Where he was assaulted are evidences of broken slivers from the rails on the fence, as if they had been earnestly engaged in conversation.

It also rumored that a dispute was overheard, wherein Hodges claimed a portion of a large sum of money, (to pay his brothers' expenses at Burlington,) which money, it was understood, was buried in the ground at or near the mouth of the Illinois river. This may lead to something further.

Every exertion is making to ferret out the mysterious tragedy.

**MARRIED.**—In Quincy, Ill., June 2, by Elder J. L. Heywood, Mr. M. R. Bennett to Miss Abigail Jones, daughter of Moses Jones.

## MURDER!

\$200 reward!

**MURDERED** on the eve of the 23d inst., about 10 o'clock, in the streets of Nauvoo, Irvine Hodges of Mechanicsville in this county. The above reward will be given by me for the apprehension of the murderers.

M. R. DEMING,  
Sheriff, Hancock Co.  
Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:8f

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

**SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!**  
The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business: would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.  
Nauvoo, June 16th, 1845:3m

**WHEREAS**, my wife Mary Smith has left my bed and board (!) without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, neither will I be responsible of any of her acts after this date.

DANIEL SMITH.  
June 22th, 8-3w

**TINNERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin-ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,  
DUSTIN AMY,  
JOHN MILLS.  
Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:8f

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

## WAR EAGLE.

The splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.  
June 18, 1845-7f

## ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, made the May term thereof A. D. 1845, in the matter of the petition of the Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased, to sell the real Estate of said Joseph Smith. I shall proceed on the first day of July, A. D. 1845, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Nauvoo Mansion, in the city of Nauvoo, to sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder the real Estate of said Joseph Smith deceased.

Said real estate is known and described as follows to wit: n. w. q. of a q. section 6, town 5 n. range 8 w.; also n. w. fractional q. of sec. 10 town 7 n. range 8 w.; also a w. frac. q. of sec. 19, 6 n. range 8 w.; also a q. of a q. sec. 26, town 7 n. range 8 w.; also a w. q. of sec. 25, town 7 n. range 8 w.; also a half of n. e. q. of sec. 35 town 7 n. range 8 w.; the same being in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois.

Said sale is to be made on a credit of six months by the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, together with a mortgage on the premises as further security therefor.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,  
Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased.  
June, 4th 1845-4w

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salt Nappies, Mugs, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters who having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President,  
RICHARD STEELE,  
WILLIAM BOX,  
RICHARD RALPHS,  
JOSEPH RALPHS,  
THOMAS RALPHS,  
ALFRED CARDON,  
JOHN BURNE Clark,  
June 4th 1845-6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Emma Smith, guardian for the minor heirs of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth Judicial Circuit, at the special term, to be held in Hancock county, for an order to sell lot four, (4) in block one hundred and forty two, (142) in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, for the support of said heirs, all persons interested will appear at the said term of the court, and shew cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

EMMA SMITH, Guardian.  
Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5-4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Morris Whitesides, deceased, are requested to present their claims to the court of Probate, in and for the county of Hancock, within one year from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator of said estate.

MARGARET WHITESIDES,  
Administrator.  
Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5-4w

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

The undersigned would beg leave to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general, that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz: churns, milk pans, crocks, jars of all kinds with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, cups, bowls, pitchers, stovetubs, chimney tops and furnaces, with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail for all kinds of country produce, dry goods and groceries—cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN,  
E. K. FULLER.  
June 5, 1845. 6 3m

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE & SALE.**—The subscriber, administrator of the estate of Jonah R. Ball deceased will sell at public vendue on Saturday the 5th day of July next, the personal property of said estate, viz: one cow, one Franklin stove and pipe, and a variety of household furniture, at the dwelling house of the said deceased.

**TERMS OF SALE.** All sums over five dollars six months credit with security, approved by said administrator. Under five dollars cash down.

SAMUEL BENT, Admr.  
Nauvoo, June 9, 1845-6-3w

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coat's cut and made for \$1.00  
Pants and vests " " 50  
Coats cut for " 25  
Pants and vests for " 1 2 1/2  
and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.  
June 11, 1845. 6 3m

NOTICE.

FOR a lot or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of  
LEVI STEWART.  
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-1f

## TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells.—This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.  
C. B. THOMPSON, Counsellors.  
ROBT. RUSSELL, Superintendents.  
J. H. GLINES, do.  
WM. K. PARKER, do.  
ALEXANDER MULLINER, do.  
C. BELLARBY, do.  
WM. STRINGHAM, do.  
JABEZ BOTSFOORD, do.  
B. CHAPMAN, do.  
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.  
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.  
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.  
Feb. 7:49f W. & S.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

The undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.  
April 7 1845-49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

The subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN,  
No. 52 Main street, St. Louis.  
April 8th, 52-3m

**LIME: LIME:**—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate *limestone*, at their kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Pe & Shirts. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSEPH BOYCE,  
O. M. ALLEN,  
EDMUND NELSON.  
May 7, 1845-No 1-6m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

E. D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles as essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crockery, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give a satisfaction in quality, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call and see.

Country produce will be received for goods.  
May 27th 1845-4-3m

J. H. & W. RALSTON,  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.  
Warsaw, May 12th, 1845-3-1f

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.

The subscriber, having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors. Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office.

JAMES BIRD.  
Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-9-3m

## LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash of produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, fit Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,  
THOS. MENDENHALL.  
April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.

**GENTLEMEN**, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minutely written description thereof, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning land in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this county, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church in this City to transact this business. No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845-1-3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Land—Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's residence, in the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845-1-1f

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP!

61 Acres a q. sec 27; 6 n 8 w the best q. of land in the Big Field, good title.  
ALSO—160 Acres n w q. sec 36; 7 n 8 w will take trade for the last q.

ALSO—180 Acres of the s. e. q. of sec 14; 3 n 8 w with a new log house not finished, some timber; price \$1 50 per acre, paid cash per trade.

Enquire of  
EDSON WHIPPLE, Jr.  
May 6th 1845-1-1f

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GEO. D. WATT, wishes to instruct the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in *Thirteen Lessons*, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach it in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845-1-1f

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, to make sales, rent, and lease their real estate, as he may think proper and convenient, he therefore gives notice to all who wish to purchase or exchange property in any part of the State of Illinois, Iowa, territory, of the Eastern States; that he has 100 ac. 11 houses in the city, also the large house and soap manufactory near the river; and a number of lots unimproved, handsomely located in different parts of the city, and also that he has for collection, the accounts, notes, bonds, and mortgages of Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, and that all persons indebted will please call at the office of Esqr. Reynolds, or all having legal demands will please present them properly authenticated for settlement on the 17th inst. after which date they will be collected according to law.

JOHN A. FORGEUS,  
May 13, 1845-2-1f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try. . . .  
Ere you buy  
Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.  
April 7:49f

SEE HERE.

20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo



## POETRY.

For the Neighbor.  
THE CAPTIVITY AT BABYLON.

The dark Euphrates rolls its swelling tide,  
Still bringing wealth to nourish Babel's pride;  
But stores, nor wealth, can make those cease  
to mourn.

Who are from home and sacred worship torn:  
The wealth of nations still gives power to those  
Who are of Judah's house the deepest foes,  
While the sad captive's tears bedew the ground;  
Nor hope of happiness for them is found.  
The Jewish captives sit, nor cease to weep,  
While they no feast of Israel's God can keep;  
That God who with his own Almighty hand  
Brought forth their sires from Egypt's hated land.

And cannot God, who is the same as then,  
Release his children from their bonds again?  
Yes, he can bid their sufferings ever cease,  
And give the mourning heart eternal peace.  
Our captives called for one of Zion's songs:  
But never while heaven's feeble life prolongs  
This voice shall sing of Judah's mighty God,  
Where his own people to the dust are trod.  
Sooner ascend our ceaseless notes of wail,  
Before the idol worshippers of Babel;  
Than raise in songs of joy a cheerful voice  
When neither land nor people can rejoice.  
Our harp divine, the willows now sustain;  
To us their sweetest notes would be but pain:  
Still calling up before our mental eyes  
Fond visions of our distant paradise.

When I profane the name of Salem's king,  
His sacred hymns before vile pagans sing:  
May this right hand forever lose its power,  
And helpless be from that unholy hour.  
Our dreams Jerusalem, are still of thee;  
Thy worship pure, we vainly once more would see.  
Would that our hearts had slumbered with the  
dead.

Ever we to Babylon were captive led!  
Its office may my tongue perform no more.  
When other God than Zion's I adore:  
And these eyes, close to the light of heaven,  
If my soul's power be to idols given.

The home of our hearts, Oh! God, is thine.  
Our knees shall bow before thy pagan shrine:  
And if Jerusalem no more we see  
Our prayers, and praise, Jehovah, are to thee.

From the Sangamo Journal  
FROM OUR OREGON CORRESPONDENT.  
Bank of the Nebraska.  
May 13, 1845.

We have crossed the Nebraska and  
Kansas rivers. It is now the 13th of May,  
and we are encamped on the north bank  
of the Platte river, where we shall organize  
preparatory to our arduous journey  
to the West.

My teams, wagons, cattle, and all concerned,  
have stood the trip, so far, (all things  
considered) better than I expected.  
My cattle are thriving. I kill all my  
calves.

The present emigrating party consists  
of about five hundred wagons—one hundred  
and seven are in our company—  
thirty-five are a few miles ahead, and  
some seventy are a few days behind.  
But it is impossible to speak definitely as  
regards the number of teams. The number  
of souls is said to be between six and  
seven thousand. The number of cattle is  
immense—exceeding in all probability  
ten thousand head. Our teams, horses,  
mules, ponies, cattle and wagons, stretched  
out in procession some three miles in  
length on the broad prairie, present a  
grand spectacle. The Cav Indians flock  
round us like crows. Their business is to  
"swap" ostentatiously, but in reality it is  
begging and stealing. More or less cattle  
are stolen every night. These Indians  
are great cowards, poor and faithless.  
They meet you with an air of courtesy;  
extend the hand of friendship in graceful  
waving circles to all, and shake hands  
most heartily with any one of the com-  
pany who notices them most; and the next  
business is "swap," "swap." In this  
traffic the supplying of their present  
wants is the standard value they attach  
to their money. To all appearances  
these Indians are in a wretched, starving  
condition.

The soil and face of the country from  
Independence to the Nebraska river, is  
equal in point of beauty and fertility, to  
any I have seen. Timber is very scarce.  
Small groves, however, of an excellent  
quality, are found along the streams. The  
prairies are beautifully rolling—the soil  
rich and deep. The Nebraska river has  
shallow banks, and its bottom is quick-  
sand. The creeks which we have crossed,  
however, that empty into the Ne-  
braska, have deep banks and muddy bot-  
toms—on some the soil is more than five  
feet in depth. These deep channels  
and muddy bottoms, have given us much  
trouble. Quite a number of cattle in  
crossing them, got mired, and sometimes  
we have had to haul from fifteen to twenty  
out by their horns.

Lime stone is abundant on the prairies.  
A stratum of rock lies on a level, showing  
itself above ground in almost every  
deciduous place which passes its level.

Our road so far, has been very good,  
although apparently not very direct in its  
course. I can say but little of the pros-  
pects of the Oregon emigration. I can  
now only give you a faint idea of its  
magnitude, and the character of the people  
who compose it. From the best in-  
formation I can obtain, the number of emi-  
grants will be five-fold to what it was  
last year;—but you must bear in mind  
that it was then greatly exaggerated. Of  
its character, I assure you so far as I can  
judge, I can speak in the most flattering  
terms. Agreeable acquaintances are  
every day formed. Gentlemen and ladies  
too, of liberal minds and means are  
in the midst of our social circle. Finally,  
there is something ennobling in the very  
idea of an expedition so fraught with con-  
sequences, so self-denying in its effect.  
No narrow-minded soul is fit for Oregon.

If such embark, discord and confusion  
follow—they will shrink from the under-  
taking and escape to the states. But  
those whose minds are congenial to the  
enterprise, presents their shoulders to its  
hardships, their breast to its dangers, and  
their means and talents to the accom-  
plishment of its purposes, will, I doubt  
not, be well rewarded.

I have written this in a great hurry.  
The country as we advance becomes more  
interesting, and in my next I hope to be  
able to give some information in regard  
to "fitting out." I fear we have more cattle  
than we can protect. We are now  
obliged to have one hand to every twelve  
head.

The emigrants are all in good health  
and spirits.

Respectfully yours,  
W. B. IDE.

Sad News from Central America.—By  
the packet Guatemala, from Honduras,  
on Monday, the New York Express has  
received papers and dates to the middle  
of March.

Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, which  
had been in a state of siege by Gen.  
Malespin, was taken by force of arms  
after a bloody contest; and acts of cruelty  
were perpetrated by the conquerors  
equaled only in the wars of Buenos Ayres.

The Guatemala Gazette states, that  
more than a thousand persons were as-  
saulted or burnt by Gen. Malespin,  
without distinction of the aged, women,  
children and priests.

While the besiegers abandoned them-  
selves to these excesses, Gen. Cabanas  
and the other defenders of Leon retired  
with a few arms and the military chest;  
and on reaching the province of Salvador,  
of which Malespin is Governor, the man  
who had the command in his absence, and  
the people rose against Malespin. The  
chambers have declared his election null,  
as the result of military violence, and in-  
stituted proceedings against him, ordered  
his property to be seized, and that, in  
case of his refusing to appear on trial, he  
shall be held and treated as a traitor. He  
was afterwards excommunicated by  
Bishop Vitoria, with all the ceremonies  
of the church, for the assassination of the  
priests of Leon.

Malespin, on his part, was marching  
for San Salvador, at the head of his  
troops; and his position is exactly like  
that in which Gen. Santa Anna lately  
placed himself in Mexico.

Bishop Compy, of Camaguey, on his  
return from his consecration in Guantana-  
ma, stopped within the limits of his dioc-  
eses, and told the people not to proceed  
while Gen. Malespin had arms in his  
hands.

The Government of Guatemala had  
prohibited the admission of the Jesuit  
fathers, who were in the city or their way  
to that state, and did not permit them  
to land in the port of Izabal. It appears  
that this was done because the President  
Gen. Carrera, had received information  
that they were going to exert themselves  
to secure his overthrow. We are as-  
sured, however, that he has paid their  
passage, although he does not admit  
them.

Ile Royale, Lake Superior.—We see  
it stated that the Hudson Bay Company  
have taken possession of the Ile Royale,  
Lake Superior. This island belongs to  
the United States, and contains two fine  
harbors. Whoever has possession of this  
island in time of war, commands the lake.  
If the statement be correct, it is manifestly  
the duty of our Government to de-  
spatch a small force to Ile Royale, im-  
mediately, to oust the intruders of the  
Hudson Bay Company.

Riot in a Factory.—The print works  
of Hunt and Taylor, in Dry Brook, Rhode  
Island, were taken possession of by the  
workmen on Wednesday afternoon. One  
of the proprietors having left for parts un-  
known, and the establishment being largely  
indebted to the workmen, they seized  
the building with a view to the protection  
of their claims should the Sheriff attach  
the property for other creditors. At last  
advice, the Sheriff was on his way to  
the factory with an armed force.

The screw or Paddle Wheel.—In the  
trials instituted by the admiralty, to test  
the qualities of the screw propeller Rattle-  
r, and the Paddle wheel Alecto, the  
superiority of the Rattle has been fully  
shown, the two vessels being fastened to  
each other, with their heads in opposite  
directions, the Rattle towed the Alecto  
in spite of all her attempts to run away  
astern at the rate of two miles and a half  
an hour.—London paper.

## COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish  
to inform the public, that they have en-  
tered into an organization, for the purpose of  
carrying on the business of Coopering in all its  
various branches, and that we are now prepared  
to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and in-  
asmuch as we have some of the best work-  
men, we hope to merit the support and con-  
fidence of Merchants and others, who may favor  
us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our  
line of business, will please apply to the Super-  
intendent of the Association on Hyrum Street,  
between Partridge and Hyde Streets; who is  
empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to  
suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we  
want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOU-  
SAND STAVES, for which we will pay the  
highest Western prices. Persons wishing to  
furnish us with good Staves can apply to the  
Superintendent as above.

WM. EARL, President.  
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counselors.  
JAMES LITTLE, Superintendent.  
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.  
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.  
May 18, 1845—3-3m

## FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

## FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his  
farm for cash, or for a farm in  
Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays  
four miles east of the county seat of  
Branch county, Michigan, one mile north  
of the Chicago turnpike, and contains  
eighty acres, about fifty under improve-  
ment, the balance good timbered land,  
with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 504f

TWO farms one containing 180 acres,  
70 acres improved, with a good  
frame house, and out houses; the other  
containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved,  
with a good block house, and out houses:  
—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated  
about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12  
miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from  
Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60  
acres improved, with a good dwell-  
ing house and out houses, situated south  
west of Pinckneyville Perry county, Illi-  
nois.

The owners of the above farms will  
exchange stock; for further particulars  
apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri.  
Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of  
Pinckneyville, the county seat in  
Perry county, Illinois, containing 120  
acres improved, with a good block house  
and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65  
acres improved, with a frame house,  
and out houses, about thirteen miles from  
the county seat, Nashville, in Washing-  
ton county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 375 acres, 35  
acres improved, 3.1-2 miles from the  
county seat, Marion, in Williamson county,  
Illinois, with a good house and out  
houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.  
FOR sale or exchange, a plantation  
situated 50 miles from Vicksburg,  
Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7  
miles south of Lines' store on the Jack-  
son road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30  
miles from Jackson, containing 1080  
acres of land, with 90 acres of improve-  
ment, with a good dwelling house and  
out buildings; indisputable title given.  
For further particulars apply to George  
Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400  
acres, 80 acres improved, good  
dwelling house, good well at the door,  
with springs and branch near by—would  
also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs—  
situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Lines  
county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from  
Lines' store. For further particulars  
apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of en-  
closed land, 50 acres under a high  
state of cultivation, and 90 acres of ex-  
cellent timber, of first rate quality, a  
good comfortable farm house, and good  
out buildings, together with a good pump  
of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit  
trees, located on the road leading from  
Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from  
each place, and three and a half from the  
National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located  
in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mis-  
sissippi river.

EDBNEZER CHEESMAN.

April 18, 1845—404f

A FARM containing 180 acres, with  
50 acres under cultivation, well tim-  
bered and well watered, with an orchard  
of 50 bearing apple trees, together with  
many other fruit trees, such as cherries,  
peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry  
township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15  
from the head of White Water canal at  
Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie,  
toward a little town called Burlington;  
there are two log cabins and a stable upon  
the premises; the quality of the land is  
equal to any in the country. The sub-  
scriber proposes to exchange for land in  
Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a  
reduced price, for cash or other good  
property; a perfect title can be given.  
Any or all persons wishing to bargain in  
that way, can call on Dr Coulson of La  
Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George  
Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in  
Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15-504f

## NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of  
Warning" is now out and for sale at  
this office.

## IOWA TWINS.

## THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a  
good and substantial ferry boat for  
crossing the Mississippi river between  
Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all  
times with the least possible delay. He  
would therefore respectfully solicit the  
patronage of those who wish to cross at  
all times and with speed and safety.  
From the well known eligibility of the  
route for those crossing the Illinois river  
at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and  
going to the new purchase in Iowa will  
find it much to their advantage to cross  
at this point as it is well known as being  
the nearest route between the above nam-  
ed points and the roads far superior to  
those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1845.

## NEW STORE, AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store,  
on the premises of S. A. Knowlton,  
(Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where  
they have on hand a complete as-  
sortment of Dry Goods, Roots and Shoes,  
Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the  
wants of a farming community, which  
they offer for sale at very low prices for  
cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land,  
situated in this county which will be sold  
to those wishing to settle on favorable  
terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball  
and Orson Hyde.

March 24, 474f

## COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a  
commission store on Mulholland  
street, about fifteen rods south east of the  
Temple, will receive and sell on commis-  
sion, any article that can be made or  
manufactured in this city, comprising  
of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats,  
Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cab-  
inet ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch-forks; fi-  
nally, any thing that you can make or  
have on hand that will be useful in this  
vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you  
feel disposed to leave it with me I will  
sell it to the best advantage, for your  
benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the  
above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese,  
Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat,  
Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool,  
Hides, and finally any thing that will  
make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend  
to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—434f

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles  
west of Galesburg, eight miles from  
Knoxville, thirty miles from Quakka, and  
twelve miles from Monmouth, containing  
one hundred acres—forty acres of im-  
provements, and sixty acres of excellent  
timber, well watered, both for stock and  
house use. The cultivated land is dry  
and of a very excellent quality, which  
the undersigned will sell cheap, or ex-  
change for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—444f

## SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a  
Soap Manufactory on Mulholland  
street, about two hundred rods east of the  
Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern,  
where he intends to manufacture hard  
and soft soap of the best quality, which  
he will sell much lower than has been the  
customary price in this city, wholesale  
and retail. To be had also at the Com-  
mission Store, about fifteen rods south-east  
of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 20, 1845—434f

## NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the  
old stand formerly occupied by H.  
Egan, have commenced manufacturing  
cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-  
lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis  
prices. As the subscribers intend manu-  
facturing all their cordage from the best  
materials, and in the best manner, to be  
sold at the lowest prices; they would in-  
vite all persons wishing to purchase, to  
call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-424f

## NOTICE.—THE subscribers from

the east, would respectfully inform  
the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have  
taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors  
above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they  
are prepared to do all kinds of work in  
the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished  
themselves with a patent press machine  
by which they are enabled to press their  
straw bonnets in a manner that will give  
perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two  
miles west of the flourishing town of  
Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of  
the grand prairie, one of the most healthy  
portions of the state. Ninety acres of ex-  
cellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash,  
Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the  
balance prairie of the best quality.  
There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45  
feet; a large framed house, well finished  
and painted outside, with a young orchard  
of fruit trees on the premises. The whole  
farm is well fenced and excellently wa-  
tered, for stock and a well with a pump  
in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm  
on reasonable terms, or exchange it in  
part for a good stock farm, of prairie and  
timber in Hancock county; an indispu-  
table title given. For further particulars  
enquire at this office, or of the subscriber  
on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-464f

## EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROGOTT would inform the citi-  
zens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that  
he has commenced an Earthenware Manu-  
factory, where he is now manufacturing  
Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and  
Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety  
of other articles too numerous to mention,  
which will be ready for inspection and  
sale early in the spring, at his Manu-  
factory in Rich Street, one block north of  
Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

no41-1f.

## MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now  
offered to the citizens of Nauvoo  
and the West, as the best preparations  
(for the cure of the various diseases for  
which they are recommended) ever offered  
to the public. The proprietor, Dr.  
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medi-  
cine, a member of the Medical Society of the  
city and county of New York, and these  
Lozenges are prepared from medi-  
cal prescriptions which have been ap-  
proved by the most celebrated physicians  
in that city; in addition to which they are  
prepared in so pleasant a manner that  
children eat them with avidity and cry  
for more. They consist of

## COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual  
remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption,  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever of-  
fered to the public. They operate by  
promoting expectoration, allaying the  
irritation of coughing, and removing the  
cause of the disease.

## WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever  
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they  
have never been known to fail. Many  
diseases arise from worms and occasion  
long and intense suffering and even death  
without their ever being suspected; grown  
persons are very often afflicted with them,  
and are doctored for various complaints,  
without any benefit, when one dose of  
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

## CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpi-  
tations of the Heart, Insulture and nerv-  
ous affections generally, Persons travel-  
ing or attending large parties, will find  
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-  
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after  
dyspepsia, they will restore the tone  
of the system generally, and remove all  
the unpleasant symptoms arising from ton-  
ic free living.

## CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for remov-  
ing bile from the system and preventing  
attacks of the bilious and intermittent fe-  
ver of this section of country.

## FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a  
celebrated physician in a practice of  
twenty years, and have never been  
known to fail in removing the distressing  
disease. In addition to which, if the  
directions be followed, the disease will  
not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the  
money refunded.

## SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000  
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best  
Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain  
in the back, side, breast or any other  
part of the body, ever prepared, and its  
price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within  
the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated  
articles just received and for sale at this  
office.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times  
and Seasons, or other books bound,  
can be accommodated at the Printing Of-  
fice, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office,  
the first, second, third and fourth volumes  
of the Times and Seasons, also most of  
the odd numbers, if subscribers should  
need any, to make their volumes com-  
plete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this  
opportunity of informing the public  
generally, that he still carries on the busi-  
ness of

## BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having em-  
ployed skillful and experienced workmen,  
he is prepared to do work as reason-  
able, expeditious, and to have it as neatly  
executed, as at any other establishment  
in this State.

The following is a list of his  
prices.

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	do	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enu-  
merated, done on the shortest notice, and  
on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

## LAW NOTICE.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and

Solicitor in Chancery,

WOULD give notice that he has

removed his office to